

Title: Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

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Worksheet No. 4: Pollutants Source Identification

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ATTACHMENTS

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I. Introduction

A. Facility Information

AES Puerto Rico (AES-PR) is a bituminous coal-fueled power plant that generates and sells electricity to the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA) with a total power generation capacity of 520 Megawatts (MW); this represents approximately 15% of the electricity consumed on the island. AES-PR also produces steam and a manufactured aggregate known as Agremax.

AES-PR is located on an 85 acre tract of land owned by AES Puerto Rico, LP. It is bordered to the north by a pharmaceutical facility (TAPI Puerto Rico, Inc.-TAPI) and vacant land owned by the Puerto Rico Land Administration (PRLA); to the south by wetlands and Bahia Las Mareas; to the east by the former Chevron Phillips Chemical Puerto Rico Core, LLC (CPC) facilities; and to the west by AES Illumina and PRLA vacant land. The facility owned and operated by AES-PR is composed of a coal-fired power plant and an ancillary marine dock that is not contiguous to the main power plant. It also occupies associated rights-of-way for elevated conveyors, transmission lines, make-up water supply lines, process steam piping and service/access roads. The facility operates under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code Nos. 4911- Electric Services- and 4491-Marine Cargo Handling.

The physical address of this facility is:

AES Puerto Rico, LP
Km 142.0, State Road PR 3
Jobos Ward
Guayama, Puerto Rico

The facility representative and the postal address are:

Héctor M. Ávila Caballero
Environmental Coordinator
AES Puerto Rico, LP
P.O. Box 1890
Guayama, PR 00785

Figure No. 1 is the AES-PR Location Map that shows the body of water that could be affected by its discharge; the storm water discharges of the main facility drain south towards a wetland area; the dock facility drains directly to Bahia Las Mareas. The AES facilities are completely fenced and gated and include a power plant building, office / storage and maintenance buildings, open paved parking areas, cooling tower, open coal and manufactured aggregate stockpile areas, limestone storage dome, manufactured aggregate / coal pile runoff pond, a storm water runoff pond, a make-up water pond, a cooling tower makeup water pond, water treatment facilities, material and equipment storage areas and storm water collection and conveyance systems. The coal pile runoff pond collects runoff from the coal stockpile, the limestone storage dome area, the manufactured aggregate stockpile and certain areas adjacent to these locations. The storm water runoff pond collects non-industrial storm water runoff. Figures No. 2 and No.3 are the Site Maps that show the layout and the location of the facility's main structures, storage areas, loading and unloading areas, location of storm water outfalls (3), patterns of storm water drainage and other information relevant to this Storm Water Prevention Pollution Plan (SWPPP).

B. Description of Industrial Activities

The main components of the power plant facility are two coal-fired circulating bed boilers and steam turbine units; air emissions control

systems, a wet cooling tower, a water reuse and treatment system, and coal / limestone / ash storage and handling systems. The operations of AES-PR marine dock are limited to bulk coal, limestone and manufactured aggregate handling operations and do not include vessel maintenance, equipment cleaning operations or material storage.

Bulk coal and limestone are delivered by marine vessel to the dock facility at the Bahía Las Mareas Harbor and transferred by a covered overland conveyor system to the power plant stockpiles area. Limestone can also be delivered by truck. Fly ash is removed from the facility by truck. Bottom ash in the form of manufactured aggregate is transferred by overland covered conveyor systems from the power plant to the dock facility and loaded into ocean vessels for marine transportation or removed from the facility by truck. The marine dock receives approximately four coal shipments per month and four limestone shipments per year for the energy production operations. Manufactured aggregate is shipped off-site at least once per year.

All other plant consumables such as diesel fuel, oils, sulfuric acid, sodium hydroxide, lime, soda ash and urea are delivered by truck and stored in tanks or containers located within secondary containment areas.

C. Purpose

AES-PR has prepared and will implement this SWPPP according to good engineering practices, the applicable storm water management regulations and the Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) for Industrial Activities, published by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on September 29, 2008. These regulations aim to prevent and control storm water pollution originating from rainwater discharges that come in contact with pollutants present in exposed materials or industrial activities at certain facilities designated by their SIC Code. EPA has grouped the universe of

affected industrial facilities into Sectors. With some exceptions, storm water discharges from parking lots, vegetated areas, and other non-industrial areas or activities within the affected facilities are not regulated under the 2008 MSGP. AES-PR is a coal power plant that generates and sells electricity to the PREPA. AES-PR also owns and operates ancillary marine dock facilities that are not contiguous to its main power generation plant. The AES-PR activities are covered under Sectors O - Steam Electric Generating Facilities (SIC 4911-Electric Services) and Q – Water Transportation (SIC 4491-Marine Cargo Handling).

The objectives of this SWPPP are:

- To identify sources of pollution potentially affecting the quality of storm water discharges associated with industrial activities from the AES-PR facility;
- To describe and ensure implementation of practices to minimize and control pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activities from the facility; and
- To assure compliance with the terms and conditions of the 2008 MSGP.

This SWPPP intends to facilitate the process of evaluation of potential pollution sources at the AES-PR facility and the selection of appropriate measures designed to prevent or control the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff. The process involves four steps: (1) formation of a team of qualified facility personnel who will be responsible for implementing the SWPPP; (2) assessment of potential storm water pollution sources; (3) selection of appropriate management practices and controls; and (4) periodic evaluation of the effectiveness of the SWPPP to prevent storm water contamination.

This SWPPP will be updated:

- If there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance at the facility that would significantly affect the discharge or potential for discharge of pollutants from it;
- If monitoring results and/or an inspection by AES-PR or regulatory agencies indicate that a portion of the SWPPP is ineffective in controlling storm water discharge quality;
- Within 14 calendar days of knowledge of a permitted storm water discharge containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity (RQ), as established under 40CFR117 or 40CFR302, during a 24-hour period;
- As appropriate within two weeks after each comprehensive site inspection; or
- At least once a year.

II. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team

A. Members, Roles and Responsibilities

The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team (SWPPT) is a group of staff individuals responsible for assisting the plant management in developing, implementing, maintaining and revising the facility's SWPPP. The scope of activities and responsibilities of the SWPPT include:

- Identifying of potential storm water pollution sources at the facility;
- Identifying and implementing of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for each potential storm water pollution source identified at the facility;
- Identifying potential spill sources;
- Establishing storm water incident reporting procedures;

- Completing SWPPP inspections and record keeping;
- Reviewing environmental incidents to determine and implement necessary changes to the SWPPP;
- Establishing SWPPP training requirements for facility personnel;
- Evaluating the effectiveness of the SWPPP periodically;
- Making recommendations to management on SWPPP-related matters; and
- Reviewing changes in operational procedures, new processes and projects to determine their impact on the SWPPP.

Worksheet No.1 is a list of the SWPPT members responsible for the development and implementation of this SWPPP. This Worksheet also includes a brief description of each member's responsibilities.

III. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources

A. Site Map

Figures No. 2 and No.3 are the Site Maps that have been developed for the coal-fired power plant and the marine dock facilities and show the general information required by the 2008 MSGP, including the additional requirements for Sectors O and Q, including but not limited to: main buildings and structures, potential storm water pollutant sources, fuel storage areas, loading and unloading areas, materials storage areas, waste storage areas, the location of storm water outfalls, patterns of storm water drainage and locations where significant materials or industrial activities are exposed to rainfall and runoff. There are three storm water outfalls at AES-PR; outfall serial 002 located at the southeast corner of the power plant, outfall serial 003 at the west side of the power plant and outfall serial 001 at the marine dock area.

Significant materials or industrial activities are not exposed if they are protected by a storm resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain and/or runoff. Significant materials include, but are not limited to the following: raw materials, fuels, solvents, detergents, plastic resin pellets, finished materials, raw materials used in food processing or production, hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), any chemical that the facility is required to report under the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act Section 313, fertilizers, pesticides, scrap materials, waste products, cooling tower mist or blow downs, exhaust vents, and salt or coal storage.

The significant materials handled at AES-PR include coal, limestone, manufactured aggregate, fly ash, diesel fuel, oils, sulfuric acid, sodium hydroxide, lime, soda ash, urea, herbicides, scrap equipment and metals and sanitary wastes.

The main pollutants that could be discharged through the existing storm water system are suspended solids, pH, metals, herbicides, fecal coliforms, nutrients and hydrocarbons. Suspended solids can originate from wind or water erosion of ground surfaces, stockpile areas and vehicle tracking onto access roads; pH can originate from the loading / unloading / storage / transfer operations. Hydrocarbons can originate from the loading / unloading / storage / transfer operations oil or fuel leaked or released from machinery and/or vehicles; fecal coliforms and nutrients can originate from overturned portable toilets and exposed urea; metals can originate from scrap yards and uncovered dumpsters; herbicides used around the site's perimeter fence, the switchyard and other areas can also be carried off by storm water runoff if improperly applied.

B. Potential Pollutant Sources

This section describes the assessment of the risk potential that exposed sources of pollution pose to storm water quality. It includes activities, materials, and physical features of the facility that have a potential to contribute significant amounts of pollutants to storm water.

Table 1 is a list of industrial activities at AES-PR. The pollutant sources and pollutant constituents include:

Table 1 Potential Pollutant Sources

Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant
Coal/ limestone/ash/ manufactured aggregate stockpiling and transfer	Fugitive dust, wind erosion, water erosion, vehicle tracking	Particulate matter, Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
Fuel and oil loading/unloading/ storage and transfer	Spills and leaks	Hydrocarbons
Chemicals loading/unloading/storage and transfer	Spills and leaks	pH, nutrients
Heavy equipment maintenance area	Spills and leaks	Hydrocarbons
Portable toilets	Spills and leaks from overturned units	Fecal coliforms, nutrients
Herbicide application	Incorrect application	Herbicides
Scrap yard and solid waste storage	Exposed equipment, scrap and wastes	Hydrocarbons, metals
Cooling tower	Windblown mist and foam	pH

C. Significant Spills and Leaks

Table 2 describes the areas of the facility where potential significant spills and leaks that could contribute pollutants to the site's storm water could occur and the outfalls likely to be affected by such spills.

Table 2 Areas Where Potential Spill/Leaks Could Occur

Location	Outfalls
Chemical storage tanks	003
Heavy equipment maintenance area	003
Boiler / turbine lube oil tanks and reservoirs	003
Electrical switchyard	003
Oil drums storage shed	003
Fuel unloading and storage area	003
Dock Area	001

Worksheet No.2 describes significant spills and leaks of oil, toxic, or hazardous pollutants that have occurred in the past 3 years at exposed areas or that drained to a storm water conveyance.

Note: no significant spills or leaks of oil, toxic or hazardous pollutants have occurred at the facility. Significant spills include but are not limited to releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act or Section 102 of CERCLA. Significant spills may also include releases of oil or hazardous substances that are not in excess of reporting requirements and releases of materials that are not classified as oil or a hazardous substance.

D. Non- Storm Water Discharge Assessment and Certification

Visual inspections of storm water outfalls during dry weather will be used to determine if non-storm water discharges exist. Only precipitation runoff or water that could be classified as storm water can be discharged from this facility. The non-storm water discharges assessment certification required by the MSGP is included in Worksheet No. 3.

E. Authorized Non-Storm Water Discharges

The MSGP authorizes the following non-storm water discharges:

- Discharges from fire fighting activities;
- Fire hydrant flushings;
- Potable water, including waterline flushings;
- Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, compressors and outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
- Irrigation drainage;
- Landscape watering provided all pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers have been applied in accordance with approved labeling;
- Pavement wash waters where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed);
- Routine external building wash downs without detergents;
- Uncontaminated groundwater or spring water;
- Foundation or footing drains not contaminated with process materials; and
- Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers.

The sources of non-storm water discharges at AES-PR are the following:

- Pavement wash waters where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed);
- Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers.

F. Prohibited Non-Storm Water Discharges

The MSGP prohibits the following non-storm water discharges for:

- Sector O-non-storm water discharges subject to effluent limitations, storm water discharges from ancillary facilities not contiguous to a steam electric power generating facility, storm water discharges from gas turbine facilities, combined-cycle facilities where no supplemental fuel oil is burned, and cogeneration facilities utilizing a gas turbine.
- Sector Q- bilge water, ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash waters and cooling water originating from vessels.

None of the prohibited non-storm water discharges above are present at the AES-PR facilities.

IV. Storm Water Controls

AES-PR has developed and implemented storm water management controls also known as Best Management Practices (BMPs) based on the potential sources of pollutants identified at the facility. Description of additional BMP options is included in Worksheet No. 4. The following includes a brief description of the BMPs that already have been adopted:

A. Exposure Minimization

- Coal, limestone and manufactured aggregate are transported in covered conveyors;
- Limestone is stockpiled indoors;
- Oil drums are stored indoors;
- Heavy equipment and vehicle maintenance is performed under cover;
- Grading, berming, or curving in process and material storage areas;
- Spills and leaks are promptly cleaned using dry methods;
- Drip pans and absorbents are placed under or around leaky vehicles and equipment.
- All waste storage containers exposed to storm water will be covered with lids or rollup covers.
- Zero Liquid Discharge salts waste containers will be placed inside secondary containment at all times.
- Clarifier sludge waste containers will be placed inside secondary containment at all times.
- Limestone silos are contained within a dike to prevent that materials gain access to storm water drains.
- CDS/ESP equipment is contained within a dike to avoid material gain access to storm water drains.

- All equipment and materials stored outside will be covered with a storm resisting covering.
- Chemicals containers/totes will be stored indoors or in secondary containment.

B. Good Housekeeping

All areas that are potential sources of pollutants will be kept clean using measures such as sweeping at regular intervals, keeping materials in order and labeled, and storing materials in appropriate containers. Some additional procedures specific to the industrial sectors of the facility will include:

- Control of fugitive dust emissions from coal handling areas and reduction of tracking of coal dust through the use of covered conveyors and washing the tires of vehicles in designated facilities before they leave the stockpile area;
- Inspecting arriving delivery vehicles to ensure the overall integrity of the body or container and that they are not leaking;
- Containment curbs at fuel and chemical loading and unloading areas to contain spills;
- Impact, spill and overflow protection for above-ground liquid storage tanks;
- Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan for bulk storage tanks;
- Routine visual inspections of the structural integrity of all above-ground tanks and ancillary equipment that may be exposed to storm water;
- Oil bearing equipment in the switchyard is provided with secondary containment;

- Inspection of manufactured aggregate and fly ash hauling vehicles for proper load cover, gate seal, and overall integrity of the container body;
- Immediate cleaning of spills in ash loading areas;
- Draining fluids from equipment prior to storage at the scrap yard;
- Use of covered dumpsters in good condition for waste storage prior to pickup;
- Regular sweeping, cleaning and maintenance of all swales / drainage channels and impervious areas where particulate matter, dust or debris may accumulate e.g. loading and unloading and vehicle traffic areas.
- Removal of vegetative material from concrete swales and ditches once landscape maintenance be completed.

C. Maintenance

AES-PR has a preventive maintenance program that includes all mechanical equipment and storm water management devices at the facility.

Some of the elements included in the program are:

- Identification of equipment, systems and facility areas that must be inspected;
- Schedule for periodic inspections;
- Maintenance of complete records;
- Work-order generation to track and fix equipment problems;
- Inspection and maintenance (repair and cleaning) of storm water management devices (e.g. dock PVC drain header and sediment trap) to ensure that solids are intercepted and retained prior to discharge);
- Inspection and testing of facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures, resulting in discharge of pollutants to storm water;

- Inspection and replacement of storm water catch basin filters;
- Maintenance of facility equipment and systems; and
- Visual inspection of areas.

These elements are used to prevent and detect conditions that may lead to discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

Equipment maintenance is performed under cover or inside building structures. Solvents, used oil and/or degreasers generated from these activities are collected and handled as hazardous waste or non-hazardous waste, as applicable. The amount of solvents and/or degreasers used is minimal. No liquid materials are poured in the floor, floor drains, storm water drains and/or any sewer connection.

All BMPs identified in this SWPPP will be maintained in effective operating condition. If site inspections identify BMPs that are not operating effectively, maintenance will be performed before the next anticipated storm event, or as necessary to maintain the continued effectiveness of storm water controls. If maintenance prior to the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, maintenance will be scheduled and accomplished as soon as practicable. In the case of non-structural BMPs, the effectiveness of each BMP will be maintained by appropriate means (e.g., spill response supplies and trained personnel available).

See Appendix No.1 **Storm Water BMP's Maintenance Matrix** for detailed activities.

D. Spill Prevention and Response

AES-PR has developed and implemented a SPCC Plan that identifies procedures that will be followed for cleaning up spills or leaks, how to report spills, how to work with an emergency, emergency telephone numbers, etc. The SPCC Plan also includes the emergency coordination team organization, responsibilities and procedures to respond to spill emergencies.

E. Erosion and Sediment Control

Structural erosion and sediment at control (E&SC) measures have been designed and implemented at the facility including the installation of erosion control blankets in erodible slopes, covered conveyors, a dedicated water truck to spray traffic areas, manufactured aggregate stockpile gabion retention wall, sprinkler system, concrete swales, a 14.5 million gallon no-discharge coal-manufactured aggregate runoff pond, a 1.9 million gallon storm water pond, reinforced silt fencing with sediment-filtering geotextile and a sediment trap for the coal stockpiles. The dock area has a collection and treatment system consisting of a contained concrete driveway provided with a PVC pipe collection header and one sediment trap. Once a year AES-PR will evaluate the necessity and feasibility of providing additional structural systems e.g., storm water detention or retention structures, vegetated swales, velocity dissipation devices, etc. to handle and improve storm water run-off quality. Gravel application will be used for all unpaved roads and non-stabilized areas. Any new systems added will be described in this Section.

F. Management of Runoff

AES-PR has constructed an internal system to capture and reuse storm water runoff and eliminate industrial water discharges from its facility including a 14.5 million gallon no-discharge pond that collects runoff from the coal / manufactured aggregate stockpiles for reuse and a 1.9 million gallon storm water pond. Other runoff structural controls include grading and aggregate stabilization of perimeter roads and open areas, a catch basin and inlet at the north east corner of the property to divert off-site runoff, a berm along the AES east boundary with CPC, a grated inlet to intercept runoff before it leaves the facility at its southeast access gate, a berm along the north, south and west outside perimeter of industrial areas to prevent storm water discharges to the outside, a low wall along the perimeter of the cooling tower and a dedicated concrete channel within a larger concrete channel along a section of the AES west boundary to separate its storm water discharges from those of TAPI.

G. Salt Storage Piles

AES-PR does not have salt storage piles.

H. Sector Specific Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

All non-numeric effluent limits for Sectors O and Q that are applicable to the AES-PR operations are discussed in the Good Housekeeping Section above. No pressure washing, blasting or painting of vessels, material storage, engine maintenance/ repair or drydock activities take place at the AES-PR dock area.

I. Employee Training

All employees that work in areas where significant materials or activities are exposed to storm water or are responsible for implementing activities identified in this SWPPP will be trained once per year in the components and goals of this Plan. Documentation of these trainings will be kept with this Plan.

The first step in the implementation of this SWPPP will be to deliver training to personnel whose areas of responsibility can contribute to storm water contamination.

The initial training will include:

- Storm water regulations background;
- Current storm water regulations;
- Applicable requirements to the facility;
- SWPPP, components and goals;
- Good Housekeeping;
- Spill Prevention and Response;
- Potential spill areas and drainage routes;
- Spill reporting;
- Material handling and storage; and
- BMPs

J. Non-Storm Water Discharges

As explained in Section III D. above, visual inspections of storm water outfalls during dry weather will be used to determine if non-storm water discharges exist. Only precipitation runoff or water that could be classified as storm water or non-storm water discharges authorized under the 2008 MSGP will be discharged from this facility.

K. Waste, Garbage and Floatable Debris

Solid materials which could be transported by storm water runoff and discharged to waters of the US include containers, packaging materials (foam, plastic, cardboard), disposable food containers, paper or plastic water cups, etc. To reduce the risk of discharging these solid wastes, the following good housekeeping practices will be followed:

- All waste materials accumulated onsite will be stored in a neat, orderly manner or in appropriate covered containers;
- Portable toilets will be located at least 25 feet away from storm water conveyance structures and anchored;
- If needed, wind barriers, trash interceptors or other similar devices will be used to intercept waste, garbage and debris that are blown by wind or floated by storm water runoff.

L. Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking

The following practices and techniques will be used to minimize fugitive dust and tracking of pollutants:

- Use of a sprinkler system and water truck at the coal and manufactured aggregate stockpile areas;
- Velocity limitations posting for vehicles moving within the facility;
- Immediate cleanup of spills in exposed areas to prevent washout by rain or offsite tracking of pollutants by vehicles;
- Removal of particulate matter from vehicles and equipment before movement onto paved roads;
- Load materials onto trucks in a manner that will prevent dropping of materials or debris onto roads;
- Secure and cover any materials to be transported to ensure that they do not become airborne during transportation;

- Removal of material from paved roadways where material has been deposited;
- Use of mechanical street sweeper to remove debris, sediment, feed ingredients, feed and other materials from the Facility and
- Use of wheel washing station for material delivering trucks before leaving the Facility.

V. Monitoring

The 2008 MSGP includes five types of analytical monitoring: benchmark, effluent limitations guidelines, state or tribal, impaired waters, and other monitoring. The following monitoring requirements apply to Sectors O and Q;

- Quarterly Benchmark Monitoring (MSGP Part 6.2.1)

Sector- Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
O- Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
Q-Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
Q- Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
Q- Total Lead	0.262*
Q- Total Zinc	0.260*

* Hardness dependant – receiving water hardness is > 250 mg/L

- Annual Effluent Limitations Guidelines Monitoring (MSGP Part 6.2.2)

Sector- Parameter	Effluent Limit
O(Coal Storage Pile Discharges)-TSS	50 mg/L
O(Coal Storage Pile Discharges)- pH	6.0 min - 9.0 max

NOTE: Sector Q monitoring requirements apply only to the discharges at the dock. Coal storage pile runoff pond is mixed with manufactured aggregate and cannot be discharged.

- State or Tribal Specific Monitoring (MSGP Part 6.2.3) – None
- Impaired Waters Monitoring (MSGP Part 6.2.4) – None for the adjoining wetlands, these are not impaired. Bahia Las Mareas is impaired and does not have an approved TMDL for pH, dissolved oxygen, turbidity and enterococcus. Outfall 001 must be monitored once per year for these parameters.
- Other monitoring required by EPA (MSGP Part 6.2.5) - Not applicable.

Applicable monitoring requirements apply to each outfall. Sector Q monitoring requirements apply only to the dock outfall (001).

All required monitoring will be conducted in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136 analytical methods and performed on a storm event that results in an actual discharge that follows the preceding measurable storm event by at least 72 hours. For each monitoring event the date and duration (in hours)

of the rainfall event, rainfall total (in inches) for that rainfall event, and the time (in days) since the previous measurable storm event will be recorded using an on-site weather station. A minimum of one grab sample must be collected at each outfall within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event.

VI. Inspections

AES-PR is subject to the following types of inspections under the 2008 MSGP:

- Routine Facility Inspections
- Quarterly Visual Assessments of Storm Water Discharges
- Annual Comprehensive Site Inspections

The following inspection schedule and procedures will be followed:

- All inspections must be conducted by qualified personnel with at least one member of the SWPPT participating in the inspection and documented using Worksheets No. 5-7 of this SWPPP.
- Any corrective action(s) required as a result of any inspection required by the MSGP must be performed consistent with Part 3 of the MSGP and documentation kept with this SWPPP.
- Routine facility inspections will be performed quarterly, during periods when the facility is in operation, by qualified personnel and at least one member of the SWPPT and documented using Worksheet No. 5.
- At least once each calendar year, the routine facility inspection must be conducted during a period when a storm water discharge is occurring.
- Visual assessments will be performed quarterly i.e. four times a year or every three months. The quarterly visual

assessment periods are January 1-March 31; April 1-June 30; July 1-September 30; October 1-December 31.

- Visual assessment samples must be from each outfall during the first 30 minutes of discharge, collected in a clean, clear glass, or plastic container and examined in a well-lit area.
- Visual inspections must be performed and documented using Worksheet No. 6.
- Comprehensive site inspections must be performed once per year according to the inspection periods established in Section 4.3.1 of the 2008 MSGP.
- Comprehensive site inspections must be performed and documented using Worksheet No. 7.

VII. Documentation/Certification of Permit Eligibility Related to Endangered Species and Historic Places

The 2008 MSGP requires that documentation be included with the SWPPP demonstrating that the facility is eligible to discharge storm water under its terms because the discharge or storm water discharge activities will not jeopardize endangered or threatened species or critical habitats designated under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) that are in proximity to AES-PR or have an effect on a property that is listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. This documentation is included in the Attachments Section of this SWPPP.

VIII. Copy of Permit Requirement

The 2008 MSGP requires that a copy of the permit be included in the SWPPP. The "confirmation" letter received from the NOI Processing Center is not the permit; it is essentially only the equivalent of a "receipt" for a facility's "registration" (NOI) to use the general permit authorizing to discharge storm water subject to the

terms and conditions of the 2008 MSGP. Requiring a copy of the MSGP ensures that AES-PR personnel will have ready access to all permit requirements. Copy of the 2008 MSGP is included in the Attachments Section of this SWPPP.

IX. Reporting and Recordkeeping

Corrective action reports, comprehensive site inspection reports, monitoring data, exceedance reports, 24-hour reports, follow-up reports, reportable quarterly spills, planned changes, anticipated noncompliance, transfer of ownership and/or operation, compliance schedules and other information required by the 2008 MSGP must be submitted to EPA using the procedures and timing outlined in the 2008 MSGP.

AES-PR will retain copies of this SWPPP, including any modifications, additional documentation requirements pursuant to Part 5.4, all reports and certifications required by the 2008 MSGP, monitoring data, and records of all data used to complete the NOI to be covered by this permit, for a period of at least three years from the date that the facility's coverage under this permit expires or is terminated.

X. Management Certification

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Signature_____

Date:_____

Name: Manuel Mata
Plant Manager

Phone No. (787) 866-8117

Figure No. 1: Location Map

AES Puerto Rico, LP
Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan



FIGURE 1 Site Location Map

Figure No. 2: Coal-fired Power Plant Site Map